SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I earnestly hope that Maharashtra also would stand by the Mahajan Commission.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : No, no, not at all. They will never stand by it. Mr. Gurupadaswamy, do not be under the illusion that the Maharashtra Government will stand by it. We will fight it tooth and nail.

RE. CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT RELATING TO RECENT CHINESE INTRUSION INTO INDIAN TERRITORY

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been suggested to me .. (*Interruptions*)... please hear me, all of you. It has been suggested to me by very senior Members of the House that any clarifications sought on the Sino-Indian border issue at this stage may harm the negotiations that are going on.

May I, therefore, appeal to the House not to ask for clarifications ? I shall afford an opportunity after the team comes back.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All right.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, statement to be made by the Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh. Yes, Mr. Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir,I am placing on the Table of the House a copy each of the Memorandum of Settlement and the Sequence or events signed on the 30th June, 1986 by the Union Home Secretary on behalf of the Government of India, the Chief Secretary, Mizoram on behalf of the Government of Mizoram and Shri Laldenga on behalf of Mizo National Front.

In pursuance of its policy to resolve all disputes and defferences peacefully and bring to the mainstream the various groups until recently unwilling to work within the framework of the Constitution of India, fresh talks were strarted with Mizo National Front delegation from November, 1984 at the initiative of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister . It may be recalled that in April, 1984 she made a statement that the Government was ready for talks with Shri Laldenga provided (a) the talks were held within the framework of the Indian Constitution and (b) the violent activities of MNF cease. Shri Laldenga accepted these conditions and consequently talks began.

On 3rd December, 1984, an understanding was arrived at with the MNF delegation about the cessation of hostilities and stopping of assistance to other insurgent groups by MNF. In trurn, the Government agreed to keep in abeyance action against the MNF personnel under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

[**Mr. Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.]

Talks with the MNF delegation headed by Shri Laldenga were held initially by Shri G. Parthasarathy, Chariman, Policy Planning Committee and later both by Shri Parthasarathy and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao the then Home Minister. Since September, 1985 the talks were conducted by the Home Minister, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of State and the Home Secretary. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. It is a matter of great

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satisfaction that the series of discussions which were started at the initiative of Smt. Indira Gandhi, culminated in a 'Memoranmdum of Settlement' under the able guidance of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The Memorandum of Settlement envisages the following steps by MNF :—

(a) The MNF undertakes within an agreed time-frame to take all necessary steps to end all underground actvities and to bring out all the MNF personnel with the arms, ammunition and equipment to ensure their return to civil life, to abjure violence and generally help in the process of restoration of normalcy. The modalities of bringing out all underground personnel and the deposit of arms, ammunition and equipment have been worked out.

(b) The MNF undertakes not to extend any support to Tripura/ Tribal National Volunteers (TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) and any other such groups, by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.

(c) The MNF will take immediate steps to amend its Articles of Association so as to comform to the provision of law.

Let me at this stage make it clear that only after completion of action by MNF to amend its Articles of Association to make them conform to the provisions of law and to bring out all the MNF personnel with their arms, ammunition and equipment, as per the scheme, worked out, the Memorandum envisages the following steps by the Government :—

(a) The Central Government will take steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground MNF personnel coming overground.

(b) The Government will initiate measures to confer Statehood on the Union Territory of Mizoram.

(c) Necessary legislative measures will be undertaken to provide, *Inter-alia* for the following :

(I) The territory of Mizoram shall consist of the territory specified in Section 6 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

(II) Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Constitution no Act of Parliament in respect of—

(i) religious or social practices of the Mizos;

(ii) Mizo Customary law or Procedure;

(iii) Administration of Civil and Criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo Customary law;

(iv) Ownership and transfer of land; shall apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides.

However, this clause will not apply to the existing Central Acts which are in force in Mizoram before the appointed day.

(d) Article 170 Clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram, have effect as if for the word 'sixty' the word 'forty' has been substituted.

(e) (i) The Centre will transfer resources to the new Government keeping in view the change in status from a Union Territory to a State and this will include resources to cover the revenue gap for the year.

(ii) Central assistance for Plan will be fixed taking note of

any residuary gap in resources so as to sustain the approved Plan outlay and the pattern of assistance will be as in the case of Special category States.

Minority tribes in Mizoram, namely, Lakhers, Pawis and Cnakmas had expressed certain misgivings about their interests in the event of the Union Territory of Mizoram being conferred Statehood. Taking this aspect into considertion it has been provided in the memorandum of Settlement as follows :

> "The rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the constitution, shall continue to be preserved and protected and their social and economic advancement shall be ensured".

The Memorandum of Settlement refers to the question of Greater Mizoram which was raised by the MNF delegation and mentions that Article 3 of the Consitution of India prescribes the procedure in this regard but that the Government cannot make any commitment in this respect.

In order to enable the Mizos to integrate themselves with the rest of the country. the Memorendum of Setttlement provides that steps will be taken by the Government of Mizoram at the earliest to review and codify the existing customs, practices, laws or other usages relating to the matters as specfied in the Memorandum keeping in view that an individual Mizo may prefer to be governed by Acts of Parliament dealing with such matters and which are of general application.

As soon as Mizoram becomes a State,

(i) The provisions of Part XVII of the Constitution will apply and the State will be at liberty to adopt any and or more of the languages in use in the State as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the State ;

(ii) It is open to the State to move for the establishment of a separate University in the State in accordance with the prescribed procedure;

(iii) In the light of the Prime Minister's statement at the Joint Conference of the Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers held at New Delhi on 31st August, 1985, Mizoram will be entitled to have a High Court of its own, if it so wishes.

The Settlement has been welcomed by all sections of the population of Mizoram. It has generated a new wave of enthusiam for peace and development in Mizoram. It has once again proved the strength of the Constitution of India and the democratic processes. As the prime Minister has said, "we have been able to solve the Mizo problem not by force but by pulling back those who had gone underground into the mainstream". The basis thrust of Indian nationhood has been emphasised in the Settlements.

The disturbed conditions of preceding decades had caused a serious setback to the progress and development of Mizoram. Through a demonstration of positive gains which people can derive by being participants is the national effort, it has been brought home to the people of Mizoram that violence does not pay, I would like to reiterate what the Prime Minister said recently at Aizwal that by signing the Accord the Centre had not placed any premiun on violence.

The Mizo people have endured hardship. With the opening of this new chapter of achievement within

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the national frame-work, it is fervently hoped that Mizos will be equal participants in the progress of our country and make their own unique contribution.

It is hoped that this Memorandum will not only bring to end the disturbed conditions in the strife-torn Mizoram and ensure harmony and goodwill among all sections of the population in Mizoram but help in accelerating the pace of development in Mizoram. This Settlement is also bound to have a salutary effect in the sensitive North-Eastern region. Government of India appreciate the understanding, patience and cooperation extended by the people of Mizoram, the Chief Minister of Mizoram and Government of Mizoram, during the currency of the talks. On its part, the Government of India will spate no effort to implement the provisions of Memorandum of settlement.

The Prime Minister had promised to bring peace to the hill State. He has kept the promise through the Accord. I would like to reiterate what the Prime Minister said during his visit to Aizwal that the Accord would restructure ravage villages, reunite families and revive the Mizo economy. I sincerely believe that we can raise the edifice of Mizoram on foundations of quite confidence and self-assurance of which their is positive evidence among the people of Mizoram.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you can ask clarifications. Yes, Mr. Sukomal Sen.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Madhya Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, before you allow Members to seek clarifications, I would like to point out that the hon. Minister's statement does not cover all that has been stated in the Memorandum of Settlement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is here. You can ask for clarifications when your turn comes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, facts are being suppressed from the House. What about the barter trade? It is a part of the agreement.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, may I remind the hon. Members that the Memorandum of Settlement is itself laid on the Table of the House. Nothing has been hidden. The whole Memorandum has been given to the hon. Members of Parliament. They will kindly take the trouble of going through it. It is not for me to read it out for them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, Sir, you will permit us to refer to the Agreement and clarifications should not be confined only to the statement made by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Certainly, you will get the chance.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, first of all I would like to point out that for seeking proper clarifications, the entire Memorandum of Settlement should have been provided to the Members so that they could go through it and could seek clarifications correctly. Now, whatever material has been supplied, on that I would like to raise some questions.

Sir, on the Mizoram accord, there is no cause for any euphoria, particularly considering the background of the person and the party, with whom this accord has been reached. We have the experience of the Punjab accord. There was euphoria in the country and all that when it was signed between the Prime Minister and Sant Longowal. We know what is the fate of the Punjab accord. So, there need not be any euphoria on this accord also. Sir, this person, Laldenga, he conducted insurgency

against the Government of India for the last 20 years and he was based in London under the protective umbrella of the British imperialists. So, while discussing this accord, we cannot forget the political background of the man with whom the Government of India has reached the accord. On the party basis, the Congress party has also reached an agreement with Laldenga's MNF. It is strange, Sir, that on the one side the Government is reaching an accord and, on the other side, the ruling party here is reaching an agreement with the MNF. Sir, in the last elections, the Congress Party came to power. This background has to be kept in view in regard to the Mizo accord.

Now, I would like to seek clarifications. Why you agreed that Laldenga will be made the Chief Minister of the new Government, although there has been no election. Without holding elections, you are dismissing an elected Chief Minister and Laldenga will be made the Chief Minister. What is the cause? Why have you done it? Secondly, Sir, while going back to Mizoram, at the Calcutta airport itself Laldenga declared his intention of having greater Mizoram and so he emphasised, why not greater Mizoram and he also pointed out some places which he wants to integrate with Mizoram for translating his dream of greater Mizoram into reality. Immediately after singing the accord, he has raised the demand for greater Mizoram and he has fully emphasised that he cannot give up his demand for greater Mizoram and that only for tactical reasons he has agreed to sign the accord. Now, where is the guarantee that he will abide by the accord which he has signed with the Government of India ?

Now, another issue is about the surrender of the MNF and laying down of arms. Now, there may be about 600 or 700 armed rebels who are in the Chittangong hill tracts in Bangladesh. Now, how is the Government of India going to be sure that all the MNF men are going to surrender before the Government? What is the mechanism by which it can be ascertained that all these people will surrender ? Then, there are huge stocks of arms and ammunition with them; they are armed people. How will the Government ascertain that all the arms and ammunitions have been surrendered ? Then, Sir, there is a news; it has come in the press also, that MNF people are thinking of negotiating with armed rebels of Tripura, TNV and Manipur and Nagaland; already negotiations are going on to sell all these arms and ammunitions to those insurgents so that they continue insurgency against India. How will the Government ensure that all the arms and ammunitions in their possession are surrendered ? These are very valid questions and I would like the Minister to answer.

Then, Sir, Mizoram is going to get full Statehood. That being so, it should be treated on par with all other States. Already, there is inner-line permit system in vogue in Mizoram. Any Indian citizen, wanting to visit Mizoram is requied to take inner-line permit from Mizoram Government. Even with regard to Jammu and Kashmir which is guided by a particular provision in our Constitution, enjoying a separate entity, people do not require an inner-line permit to go there. According to this memorandum, it will not be guided by any constitutional provision but still inner-line permit is there and I want to know whether the Government is going to abolish this system and whether Mizoram Government will agree to it.

Then, the agreement says that Government will provide a High Court in Mizoram. The population of Mizoram is less than five lakhs. If a High Court is provided for Mizoram, then many other states which do not have a High Court and have population more than that of Mizoram may also demand High Court in those States like Tripura.. Megha

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laya or Nagaland. Will the Government consider establishment of a High Court there also ?

SHRI M. KADHARSHA (Tamil Nadu): The very laying of the statement before the House has become insignificant and infructuous as everything has come out in the press long before. The Hindu of 3rd July and *Hindustan Times* of 8th July have brought out the text of the agreement with clause by clause narration. So, this is only an exercise in futility impinging upon the privileges of the House. This is my first observation.

Previously, on such important occasions, the Government used to consult Opposition but why is it that this time the Opposition as well as Parliament have been relegated to the back seat? The Mizo accord, unlike the Punjab and Assam accords, was signed with an underground organisation which was declared unlawful by the Government itself. I am unable to understand whether the Government is interested in ending insurgency or legalising it. If the accord brings peace to the majority of the people, we shall welcome it. But there are disturbing reports that TNV of Tripura and PLA of Manipur are making a beeline to Mizoram to purchase arms from the underground Mizos. Sir, this is not the first time. Even earlier an agreement was reached between the Government and the MNF. There was was an agreement in 1976, then in 1978 and again in 1980. But on all those occasions, MNF went back on its promise and refused to surrender arms. Even in the statement today I find that MNF has been referred not as 'rebels' but as 'MNF personnel. As far as arms are concerned, it has been mentioned that these will be deposited not surrendered. What is the meaning of 'deposit'? It means, to deposit for safe custody and can be taken back at any time. I don't know who coined this phrase in the agreement.

Secondly, there is a proposal to give Statehood to Mizoram. Sir, even now, there is a genuine claim from Arunachal Pradesh, which is quite and peaceful. Both of them, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, became Union Territories simultaneously, Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory a day earlier than Mizoram. When Statehood is given to Mizoram, will the Government consider giving Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and other Union Territories also? Then I would like to know: when the Government hopes the Accord will come into force? I would also like to know whether the Government has made any assessment of the arms and ammunition in the possession of the MNF and whether they will surrender all the arms? If they do not surrender the arms, how long the Government thinks the Accord will last? These are my questions.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: (Karnataka) : Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I wish the copy of the original settlement nas been placed before the House instead of a statement on the Memorandum of Settlement. Then, it would have been possible for us to go into all the details of the agreement. I do not know whether anything has been left out from the agreement in the statement made today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Something has been left out.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: My colleague, Shri Vajpayee, says that something has been left out which refers to trade and commerce. I would like the hon. Minister to assure us that nothing has been left out in the statement made by him today. It is too early to make effective comments on the statement because according to me, the main thrust of the settlement is how it is going to be worked out by all the parties concerned. Looking at the accords of the previous periods,

I would like to reserve my comments for future. I would only say that on paper, many accords look very beautiful very nice, but in actual implementation, various problems arise. In the case of Punjab accord, we are facing a lot of problems after the accord has been signed.

Then, Sir, previously, the Government used to take the Leaders of the Opposition into confidence before agreements were arrived at. In the case of Punjab. the Leaders of all parties were called by the Prime Minister and various things were discussed by him with us. Later on, in the case of Assam, the Prime Minister just reported to us about the accord after it was signed. In this case, even this courtesy has been given up. I do not know why. I think, the Prime Minister has not been following the earlier method of consulting the Leaders of the Opposition before any accord is signed. This is a very vital accord and he has failed in his duty to take us into confidence before the agreement was signed. But we are now faced with this, we are confronted with this, accord. We cannot change it now. We can only express some views on this accord. There is no way of changing it.

About the accord itself, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to paragraph 8 which says:

"The Memorandum of Settlement refers to the question of Greater Mizoram which was raised by the MNF delegation and mentions that article 3 of the Consitution of India prescribes the procedure in this regard, but that Government cannot make any commitment in this respect."

What is the implication of this para. It means the Government of India has not yet clear to this. It means that it is not very categorical. The accord does not categorically rule out the question of greater Mizoram which was referred to by Mr. Laldenga later. So, this para perhaps has given scope to Shri Laldenga to raise this matter. Therefore, the accord is not precise, is not clear, is not categorical, is not very definite in this matter. Therefore, Sir, this para gives scope for interpretation I would like my friend to clarify this matter once again.

Sir, the accord gives Statehood to Mizoram. My friend has already pointed it out. What prevented the Government of India in according the same kind of treatment to other areas also like Arunachal Pradesh. I am sure these demands will be there in future. I do not wish these things to come up again and again and create instability in that area. So, that accord has been concluded in insolation without regard to this aspect.

Secondly, Sir, while negotiating for this accord, the Government of India, the Prime Minister of India, have not taken the Chief Ministers of other States into confidence, neighbouring areas I mean to say. Why was it so? We have lot of reaction there. The Minister has said that the people of Mizoram have been very happy indeed, very jubilant over the accord. Maybe, but what about the people of Manipur and other neighbouring areas, like Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and the rest I would like to know what the reaction of these people is and why the Prime Minister failed to take Chief Ministers of these areas into confidence before signing this accord.

Sir, I am afraid these things will create new problems. I do not think this accord will end the period of instability, will bring about permanent settlement and this accord itself perhaps gives scope for other demands which may destabilise this area.

Finally, I say this accord has been signed with Shri Laldenga and I hope and trust that Mr. Lal-

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

denga will keep up his word, I hope he is a man of honour and he will respect the accord. I hope and trust his people, his followers will obey him. Suppose, they do not obey him, they do not surrender all the arms and ammunition and as my colleague has said, if these arms and ammunitions are transferred to other people already, what will happen? The purpose of the accord will not be achieved. Therefore, Sir, I would like my friend to throw some light on these various aspects which I have raised.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, to a little extent we are happy that an accord has been signed with Mizos as a result of which there will be peace in that area. However, I am very unhappy that the Union Governmen, while entering into an agreement and reaching an accord, as has already been pointed out, did not care for associating the opposition parties. Perhaps, if the Union Government had not associated any party at all, there could have been some justification in saying that they did not associate anybody else, but when the Union Government, which is a Congress (I) Government, was entering into an agreement, it associated the Congress Party and the Congress party functionaries in the settlement of this accord. To that extent it has been totally unjust on the part of the Congress Government, on the part of the Union Government to have excluded consultation with the Opposition parties. I would like to know from the Union Home Minister as to why this partiality has been exercised by the Union Government that while it invited the attention and participation of their own party, they did not think it fit to involve other Opposition parties which have also as much of interest in the wellbeing of this country in the integrity and integration of this country as they have. Therefore I would like to have a categorical answer from him.

Then coming to my second point the statement says, provided tow-three things are fulfilled by MNF they will be implementing the rest. Does it mean, as we have read in the newspapers, that there will be transfer of power to Shri Laldenga on 4th of August only if all these things take place ? Does it mean that only when MNF fulfils these conditions, as laid down in para 6, that the rest of it will follow. Therefore I would like to have a categorical statement from the Union Home Minister about the assumption of power by Shri Laldenga in the first week of August.

Then coming to special status, as a party which is wedded to greater autonomy for the States, I would have normally appreciated the special status given to Mizoram, but as a party which stands for principled autonomy for the States I would say that if it is based upon principles, if it is based on certain uniformity, if it is based upon certain considerations which shall be applicable for all such States which need to have greater autonomy, then perhaps there would be justification; otherwise it may lead to a tendency on the part of those who can indulge in unlawful violent activities to constantly clamour for special status as a special case, That is where we are opposed to it.

Finally, Sir, the Home Minister would have done well if he had also circulated a copy of the Accord because we read in the newspapers that according to clause 7 of the Accord, Mizoram State will be permitted to have border trade independent, of the Union Government, independent of the Indian context. If that is the case, it would have been incumbent on the part of the Home Minister to make that statement here so that this House and through this House the country would have known officially that this is true. Then it will have very dangerous proportions perhaps. Will it be unjustified for, say, Andhra

Pradesh or Punjab or Maharashtra Government to ask for such facility of having border trade ? Some of these States have a long coastline and for them the border trade is with other littoral countries. Will you permit such trading facilities for those States? If you do not permit, what is that made you build a clause into the Accord to give such specific, special concession to Mizoram? The House would like to know, the country would like to know what was the compulsive background which made you accept a special category of this nature.

In the end I would like to ask the Union Home Minister what the normal criteria are, what the normal procedures are which you would like to adopt in associating either the Parliament or the Opposition parties or the country as a whole when you arrive at accords in different parts of the country where there are problems. You had one particular policy adopted for Punjab, a second type of policy was adopted for Assam and in the case of Mizoram you went further away and adopted a different policy here.

Therefore, what is the policy of the Union Government regarding taking into confidence all the opposition parties, all the people of the country as a whole, while they arrive at accords ? I would like to ask the Home Minister : Will you only be guided by exigencies, expediencies and occasional outbursts into your consideration or are you going to do this on a principled basis, on well-laid principles ? I hope he will kindly refer to all these points and give his answers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपसभापति जी, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में जिस मिजोरम समझौते का उल्लेख किया है वह समझौता नहीं है, वह सरकार की ओर से समर्पण है । समझौते के अन्तर्गत बागी मिजो कब हथियार डालेंगे यह निश्चित नहीं है । कितने हथियार डालेंगे, इसकी जानकारी नहीं है । सारे हथियार डाल दिये जायेंगे या नहीं डाल दिये जायेंगे, इसकी भी कोई आश्वासित नहीं है । लेकिन बगावत करने वालों के सामने भारत सरकार ने घुटने टेक दिये यह बात इस समझौते से साफ है ।

उपसभापति जी, यह एक गलत समझौता है, जो गलत वक्त पर किया गया है और गलत तरीके से किया गया है । गृह मंत्री महोदय पंजाब की घटनाओं से पूरी तरह जुड़े हुए हैं । जब पंजाब में आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध निर्णायक लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही है, जब पुलिस के, बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के और सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के जवान अपनी जान पर खेल कर आतंकवादियों के संकट से देश को मुक्त कराने के लिये लड़ रहे हैं मिजोरम में ऐसा समझौता कर लिया गया है जो आतंकवादियों की हिम्मत को बढ़ाने वाला है । आतंकवादी, कम उम्र के बच्चे, लड़के, जो बरगलाये गये, बहकाये गये, अब उन्हें समझाया जायगा कि अगर 5 लाख से कम आबादी वाला मिजोरम, मुट्ठी भर मिजो लोगों के हथियार उठाने पर लम्बी लड़ाई करने पर अलग राज्य बन सकता है तो फिर निर्दोषों को मार कर, हत्या और कत्ल का राज कर, विदेशों से मदद लेकर पंजाब को एक अलग राष्ट्र क्यों नहीं बनाया जा सकता । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसी समय यह समझौता करना जरूरी था ? क्या एक समझौते के बाद दूसरे समझौते के लिये साधुवाद प्राप्त करना, बधाई प्राप्त करना, यही लक्ष्य है ? बरसों से श्री लालडेंगा के साथ बात चीत चल रही है । जनता सरकार में भी बात चीत चली थी । मगर गृह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि बातचीत इसी सवाल पर टूट गयी कि लालडेंगा ने कहा कि समझौते की एक शर्त यह होनी चाहिए कि मुझे बिना चुनाव के मिजोरम में सत्ता दे दो । जनता सरकार ने कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता । आप सत्ता में आना चाहते हैं तो हथियार डाल दीजिए, शान्ति का अवलंबन करिये, चुनाव लड़िये । अगर बहुमत का समर्थन आप को हो तो आप सत्ता में आ सकते हैं । इस समझौते के पीछे एक पोलिटिकल एग्रीमेंट है श्री लालडेंगा और श्री अर्जुन सिंह के बीच में, और वह पोलिटीकल

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सेटिलमेंट क्या है, हम नहीं जानते । मंत्री महोदय ने तो इस सेटिलमेंट की कापी भी टेबिल पर रखने की जरूरत नहीं समझी । वह हमारे पास है । लेकिन सदन के पटल पर वह रखी जानी चाहिए थी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के पास वह कहां से आ गयी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह शर्त सरकार ने क्यों मानी कि चुनी हुई सरकार को मिजोरम में हटा दें---भले ही वह चुनी हुई सरकार सत्ताधारी दल की ही सरकार हो, लेकिन इस लिए सत्ताधारी दल को अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता कि चुनी हुई सरकार को वह हटा दे (व्यवधान) महिला सदस्य से मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जरा गंभीर मामला है । टोकाटाकी करने में मैं किसी से पीछे नहीं हूं । (व्यवधान) अब लालडेंगा मुख्य मंत्री होंगे, उस के बाद चुनाव होंगे । लालडेंगा से यह शर्त क्यों नहीं मनवायी गयी कि आप चुनाव लड़िये । यह भी समर्पण है । अभी से समझौते की धाराओं को, परिभाषाओं को लेकर मतभेद शुरू हो गया है । उपसभापति जी, समझौते के पहले और समझौते के बाद लालडेंगा ने जो बयान दिये हैं वह हमारा माथा ठनकाने वाला है ।

श्री लालडेंगा का कहना है कि "मिजोरम वाज नेवर ए पार्ट आफ इंडिया ।" क्या सरकार इस बात को मानती है ? एक पत्रकार ने लालडेंगा से पूछा कि अगर इस समझौते पर अमल नहीं हुआ तो क्या होगा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मिजोरम हिन्दुस्तान से सिसीड कर जाएगा । यह ठीक है कि बाद में उन्होंने ऐसा बयान दिया जिसमें थोड़ी-बहुत लीपा-पोती करने की कोशिश की गई है । आखिर मिजोरम में इतने दिनों से बगावत चल रही थी । लालडेंगा देश से बाहर थे, पता नहीं वह भारतीय नागरिक हैं या नहीं । वह मिजोरम को अलग नेशन कहते हैं, मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट । क्या सरकार ने उनके बयानों पर ध्यान दिया है ? क्या उनसे कोई सफाई मांगी है ? मेरे अन्य मित्रों ने यह सवाल उठाया है, इसलिए मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, केन्द्र सरकार ने ग्रेटर मिजोरम की बात पर दो टूक मना क्यों नहीं किया ? भारत सरकार समझौते में कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं करती है । फिर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को ऐजवाल में पड़ोसी राज्यों के मुख्य-मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? ग्रेटर मिजोरम की बात कोई नहीं मानेगा मगर लालडेंगा उस बात को छोड़ेंगे नहीं । मुख्य मंत्री बनकर जब लालडेंगा ग्रेटर मिजोरम की बात करेंगे तो फिर भारत के उस भाग में क्या एक नया संकट खड़ा नहीं होगा ? यह बात उनसे दो टूक क्यों नहीं कही गई कि ग्रेटर मिजोरम की बात छोड़ दो । लालडेंगा ने कहा है कि काश्मीर से ज्यादा आटोनामी मिजोरम को मिली है । काश्मीर का तो एक स्पेशल स्टेटस है, मगर मिजोरम का स्पेशल से भी स्पेशल स्टेटस होगा । जम्मू-काश्मीर व्यापार नहीं कर सकता, मिजोरम के व्यापार करने के अधिकार को स्वीकृति है समझौते में ।

Border trade in locally produced and grown agricultural commodities could be allowed under a scheme to be formulated by the Central Government.

मेरा आरोप है कि आपका लालडेंगा के साथ यह समझौता हो गया है कि आप उन्हें इजाजत देने वाले हैं । कुछ ऐसी बातें हुई हैं जो सदन को बताई नहीं जा रही हैं, जिनके बारे में देश को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जा रहा है । किन देशों से वह व्यापार करना चाहते हैं ? ये वही देश हैं जहां से वे हथियार लाते थे । व्यापार के परदे में क्या होगा ? क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय इस पर विश्वास के साथ कुछ कह सकते हैं ? यह ठीक है कि केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन होगा, केन्द्र की स्वीकृति से होगा, मगर यह व्यापार की बात आई क्यों ? आपने मान लिया "क्लड बी एलाउड" । जो कुछ माना ईमानदारी से बता दीजिए । बाद में फजीहत होगी, कई समझौतों में फजीहत होती रही है ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि चकमाओं का क्या होगा ? मिजोरम में हजारों की संख्या में चकमा

कहते हैं जो बौद्ध हैं, ईसाई नहीं हैं। मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट एक क्रिश्चियन स्टेट बनाना चाहता है। यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में उस बात को थोड़ा परे रखा है। अभी चकमाओं का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल है। लालडेंगा उस काउंसिल को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें और समझौते में भी लिखा है कि अल्प-संख्यकों के अधिकारों का रक्षण किया जाएगा। मगर रक्षा का दायित्व मिजो सरकार को निभाना पड़ेगा। आप अगर दखल देंगे तो प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता में दखल की शिकायत की जाएगी। क्या सरकार चकमाओं के लिए यूनियन टेरिटरी बनाने पर विचार करेगी? पहले मिजोरम भी एक हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट था, फिर उसका दर्जा बढ़ा, अब वह राज्य हो गया है, पांच लाख से कम आबादी का राज्य। उनका अलग हाई कोर्ट होगा, अलग यूनिवर्सिटी होगी। आप देश के अन्य भागों में इस तरह की मांगें उठने से कैसे रोकेंगे? इनर लाइन के बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण जरूरी है। आपको जम्मू-काश्मीर में जाने के लिए परमिट की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर यह प्रावधान ट्राइबल्स के रक्षण के लिए रखा गया है तो गृह मंत्री महोदय को आश्वासन देना होगा कि इसका दुरुपयोग न होने पाएगा। आखिर हम मिजोरम को राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा में लाना चाहते हैं। उनके विशेष हितों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए। दक अलगाव की, एक अलग-थलग करने की भावना को पनपने नहीं देना चाहिए।

I P. M.

एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये जो बागी मिजोरम की हथियार डालने वाले हैं इसमें कौन लोग हैं, इनकी सैंक्चुअरी क्या है, कौन देश इन्हें पनाह दे रहे हैं? वे हथियार डालेंगे, सब के सब हथियार डालेंगे इसकी क्या गारण्टी है? जो हथियार उनके पास हैं पूरे हथियार यह दे देंगे यह सरकार कैसे देखेगी? और जिस देश में उनकी सैंक्चुअरी है क्या सरकार ने उस देश के साथ यह मामला उठाया कि हम मिजोराम के साथ समझौता करने वाले हैं और आप अपने यहां इन लोगों को शरण देना बन्द करें?

एक और स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं कि एग्रीमेंट और गृह मंत्री के बयान में एमनेस्टी का जिक्र नहीं है। लालडेंगा साहब जिस तरह से इसकी व्याख्या कर रहे हैं उसमें से यह ध्वनि साफ निकलती है कि जो जेल में हैं केवल उन्हीं की रिहाई नहीं की जायेगी, उन्हीं को पुनर्वास नहीं किया जायेगा बल्कि जो भारत छोड़कर चले गये हैं जो हत्या और हिंसा के मामले में लिप्त थे जिन्होंने बीसियों हत्यायें की होंगी, इस समझौते में उनको भी मुक्त कर दिया जायेगा? उनको भी सम्मान दे दिया जायेगा। गृह मंत्री सोच लें कि अगर ऐसा होगा तो इसकी प्रतिक्रिया पंजाब में क्या होगी? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस समझौते को करके केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की अलगाववादी शक्तियों को, विघटनकारी शक्तियों को बढ़ावा दिया है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कई प्रकार की मांगें उठ रही हैं। उनके मन में भी इस समझौते से यह विश्वास बढ़ेगा कि जब तक वे भी अपने हाथ में हथियार नहीं लेंगे, जब तक वे विद्रोह नहीं करेंगे, जब तक इस बात के लिए नारा नहीं लगायेंगे कि हमारा सूबा देश से अलग हो तब तक हमारी मांग पूरी नहीं होगी। पिछले डेढ़ साल में तीन समझौते किये। पहला समझौता किया गया पंजाब का। इस समझौते में विपक्ष को बुला कर यह बतलाया गया कि यह समझौता हो गया है। दूसरा 15 अगस्त को तड़के भोर में असम के साथ होता है। विपक्ष ने जब इस बात को उठाया कि हम को क्यों नहीं विश्वास में लिया गया तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक निहायत बचकाना उत्तर दिया कि इतने तड़के विपक्ष को जगाना हमने मुनासिब नहीं समझा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रात में बुला लेते।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : आखिर क्या दिक्कत थी, क्या परेशानी थी कि देश के लोगों को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। जो राष्ट्रीय विपक्ष है उसको भी विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। श्री लालडेंगा दिल्ली आते

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

हैं तो सबसे पहले उनकी मुलाकात होती है कांग्रेस पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष श्री अर्जुन सिंह से । हमारा यह आरोप है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और यह जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है यह अपने दल के हित को ऊपर रख रहे हैं । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी दिक्कत थी, कौन सी परेशानी थी, राष्ट्रीय विपक्ष को और देश के जो नेता हैं उनको क्यों विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया ?

मैं एक बात यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज जो वक्तव्य दिया है मंत्री जी ने इसमें वृहत्तर मिजोराम के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा अभी अटल जी ने जिक्र किया कि सरकार ने कोई आश्वासन तो नहीं दिया लेकिन श्री लालडेंगा की जो मुलाकात केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों से हुई, प्रधान मंत्री जी से हुई उसमें वृहत्तर मिजोराम के बारे में उनका क्या नक्शा है, उनका क्या दिमाग है इस सिलसिले में गृह मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण दें ।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज के वक्तव्य की धारा 5-क में इस बात को कहा गया है और समय निर्धारित किया गया है कि इस तिथि तक तय किया जायेगा कि वहां के जो विद्रोही हैं उनके पास जो आर्म्स हैं उनके पास जो असलहा है उसको जमा कर देंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी तिथि तय की गई है ? क्या गृह मंत्री जी सदन को इस बात की जानकारी करायेंगे ? वह तारीख क्या है कि जिस तारीख तक वे विद्रोही अपना असलहा जमा करेंगे ? इसमें इस बात की चर्चा की गई है कि मिजोराम को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जायेगा । गोवा एक राज्य है । गोवा के लोग बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि हम को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए ।

इस देश की राजधानी दिल्ली है । दिल्ली के लोग भी इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं कि दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय । इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप गोवा के लोगों को भी, दिल्ली के लोगों को भी और अरुणांचल प्रदेश के लोगों को भी बाध्य करेंगे कि वे भी असलहा का सहारा लें या हिंसा का सहारा लें और उसके बाद ही आप उनकी मांग को मानेंगे ?

अन्त में मैं यह बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिजोरम में श्री लालडेंगा ने जो यह वक्तव्य दिया है और जिसमें इस बात को साफ कहा है कि अगर हमारी मांग नहीं मानी जाएगी तो हमारी जो भूमि है या जो भूभाग है उसके बारे में हम यह मानेंगे कि वह भारत की सीमाओं से अलग है, इस संबंध में भारत सरकार का क्या रुख है, क्या रवैया है ?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharastra) : Sir, before I seek any clarifications, at the very outset, I want to observe that one would have really appreciated a fuss made by the Government to create an atmosphere of peace and stability in this country. But what I found was generally the credibility of the Government is at a very low ebb, because of the various accords like Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and now Mizoram Accord. All these Accords have run down in the rough sea and the credibility of the Government I would say, is at a very low stage. Sir, people would think when we are entering into Accords that something good is happening. They would have really appreciated the efforts of the young Prime Minister to seek peace at the cost of this own party. But to me within this House for the last so many years we have seen that the previous Prime Minister was very much interested in her politial pattern of thinking rather than on the national pattern of thinkking, because it helped her own party. But now what we find is an amateurish and hasty decision is taken at every moment which is creating an atmosphere of pessimism in this country. In the light of this, I want to seek clarifications from the Minister on one or two points.

We are aware that the Nagaland Accord was also done during the regime of Indira Gandhi. I think that Accord was a little toughter than the present Accord. But the point

is now we are dealing with insurgents. At that time we dealt with Mr Phizo; and now we are dealing with Mr Laldenga who for the last 20 years has stubbornly resisted the attempt of the Indian Government to bring him and MNF leaders to book in order to restore peace in this country. That is why, Sir, I am myself little suspicious about this Accord. Some of the hon. members have pointed out that this Accord will have a smooth sailing. But I have my own doubts. Already most of the points have been raised by my hon. friends and I do not want to repeat the same points again and again, because it is no use repeating the same points. When there is an attempt going on to abrogate article 370 in respect of Kashmir, I am unable to understand why the Government has again gone in giving a special status in the Mizoram Accord to Mr. Laldenga. I want to know : what is the specific reason why you want to dole out these concessions The Prime Minister, his party and all polictical parties say about unity and integrity of the country. That is very good . But now we are dealing with insurgent leader and what will be its effect on the other insurgents and terrortists in different parts of our country. Therefore, I want to know : why this special status has been granted ?

Secondly, Sir, I have not followed the provisions and a special Clause about free trade with neighbouring States.

What was the necessity of mentioning it ? In Kashmir, we have not mentioned anything about what you call the necessity of providing a clause to allow special status to trade. Why am I afraid ? They may trade with China. They may trade with insurgents in Bangladesh and you either have no knowledge or will fall in line with the requirements of the Mizoram Government. So, Sir, I object specifically to the para on trade and I want a clarification whether any clandestine understanding has been entered into between your Party and M. N. F. or whether the Government has some understanding and whether a counter understanding has been given by Mr. Laldenga in this connection.

The last point I want to say is that Mr Buta Singh, we are really happy and at least a person of my age hopes that there should be peace and tranquility in this country but not at the cost of the country itself. When the country is in danger from all sides, when we have been threatened by terrorists, we have been threatened by fissiparaus tendencies, this Mizoram Accord really, I feel, Sir, may not have a smooth sailing and the Government is inviting further trouble. Please for heaven's sake be mature enough to rule this country. Let it not be like marriage in haste and repenting afterwards.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of DMK party, which champions the cause of State autonomy and federalism, I welcome this Mizoram Accord which is a victory for the principle of federalism. New status has been given to the Mizos. Statehood has been recognised. (*Interruptions*). It has been established beyond an iota of doubt that the voice of the ethnic group to preserve their originality and individuality could not be crushed down by any amount of military force. Sir, since February 1966, Mizos uprising started the operation Jericho. 20 turbulent years have passed. Many precious lives have been lost on both sides. More blood has been shed. Now, the Mizos could have a sigh of relief that there will be no more turbulent days ; no more gun-fire, nor more cry for insrugency. Sir, when I welcome this accord, I would like to seek some clarification because some doubts have arisen in the minds of many hon.Members. Mr. Laldenga in his address said that there will be general amnesty for all but on the other hand our hon. Prime Minister during his recent visit to Mizoram stated that

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]

there won't be a blanket pardon for all. Pardon only for those who surfaced over-ground but Mr. Laldenga has stated, we have got the assurance in writing from the Government of India that there will be amnesty for all. Therefore, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether those who are already in jail will be pardoned and whether those who are already out on bail will also get this privilege of pardon.

I would like to know whether there is any 'inner line permit' system. If so, will the hon. Minister clarify on that point.

Also I would like to know when the proposed interim Government will take office Sir, here we remember the famous Indira Gandihi-Sheikh Abdulllah Accord. After 22 years of his imprisonment, the Government in Delhi had to go to Seikh Abdulla to arrive at an Accord. Mr. G. Parthasarthy who is said to have paved the path for this Accord, had played a vital role then also. He was the architect of that Accord also. Seikh Abdullah was called, was brought from the prison and was crowned. But what happened again. You wanted to capture power; the Congress Party wanted to capture power. So you started the trouble. You trampled upon them and toppled the Government. So you are responsible for the present disturbances. Therefore, I would like to make a request to the Government. You have arrived at an Accord. Don't play the same mischief in Mizoram which you played in Kashmir. I raise this question because, what for did Mr Arjun, Singh go there The Home Secretary represented the Central Government and the Chief Secretary represented the Mizoram Government. And Mr. Laldenga represented the Mizos. What is the role for Mr. Arjun Singh? Therefore, your *bona fides* are put under suspicion. Anyhow the voice of the ethnic groups has been recognised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Only one point. In para 15 of the statement it is said...

> "..the Accord would restructure revaged villages, reunite families and revive the Mizo's economy."

That shows that the villages were ravaged, the families were separated and the economy was destroyed. Now, would the hon. Home Minister clarify what are the specific steps by which the damage already done will be rectified

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, before I seek certain clarifications on the accord itself, what I would like to impress upon the House is that the statements and speeches made by Mr. Laldenga after the agreement was signed have acquired much importance and much seriousness. Now it is known that Mr. Laldenga wanted to have a Greater Mizoram. The Agreement says that the Government of India did have make any commitment. Now, after the signing of the agreement, what does Mr. Laldenga say, He says, "However, the MNF had not opposed its demand for 'Greater Mizoram' merging the Mizo-inhabitated areas in Assam, Tripura and Manipur with Mizoram." He has also said, "The MNF had only kept the demand in abeyance." And he has further said, "Although the accord has been signed between the Centre and the party for peace in Mizoram" the MNF would not give up its dream of "Greater Mizoram".

Now it is quite clear from these statements made by Mr. Laldenga after the Agreement has been signed, that they have not given up the demand of Greater Mizoram. My point for clarification is whether there has been some understanding with Mr. Lal denga to the effect that for the time being you be satisfied by not having a commitment but in due course it may be

taken up for discussion and consideration. How else could Mr Lal Denga get the inspiration, what else could be the source of inspiration for him, to make these statements even after the agreement has been signed ? There is a very significant remark made by him. Mr. Lal Denga says.

> "The movements launched by the tribal and national volunteers in Tripura, the MNF in Mizoram and the minorities in Assam for greater autonomy clearly shows that the reshaping of the territories would fulfil the aspirations of the north eastern people."

Has the Government taken into consideration the implication of these remarks ? Mr Lal Denga goes on to say further that he strongly feels that a second territorial reorganisation of north-eastern States is necessary for effective administration. The north-eastern region was reorganised under an Act of Parliament in 1971. He has raised the question of another territorial reorganisation of the entire north-eastern States. Mr. Lal Denga then says, if the Centre so desire, he was willing to play an important role in resolving the regional political problem. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Chairman whatever might have been the writing, the wording, in the Agreement, I apprehend that it will invite fresh troubles in the entire north-eastern region. It is clear from the statements made by Mr. Lal Denga, as I have quoted and shown. My points are these. The Accord has not drawn up meticulously. It is quite clear that the Government will implement certain measures provided the MNF agrees to do certain things, as has been mentioned in para 5 of the statement. It is, therefore, natural for me to ask whether the Government has full information as to the number of undergrounds of the MNF, the quantity of arms they are in possession of and what mechanism the Government has for verifying that all the arms and all the MNF guerrillas have surrendered. Has the Government any mechanism for ascertaining that ? Secondly, is the Gover ment aware of the fact that the MNF has another wing of its which is called the Mizo National Army ? When the MNF has agreed for and accord, has the MNA agreed ? Because, MNA is more important in the sense that they are the armed wing of the MNF which is the political side of Mr. Lal Denga. And if MNA has agreed to lay down their arm show is the Government going to ascertain that all the arims held by the MNA have been surrendered and the MNA can be taken into confidence ? It is this which provides a pattern to deal with insurgency and it is this pattern which should be applicable to the National Socialist Council of Nagaland. This accord appears to me to be the pattern for dealing with the insurgents ? Now, Sir, does the Government agree to have this pattern in relation to the NSCN, in relation to the Gorkha National Liberation Front in relation to the PLA of Manipur ?. If they agree, on certain conditions, that they will lay down arms, that they will accept the Constitution, then, Sir, the same pattern will be taken as the basis for discussion with those organisation . Lastly ....

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next speaker now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Laslty, Sir, two important paragraphs of the agreement have not been mentioned in the Statement. One has already been mentioned and that is article 7 regarding border, trade, and there are other clauses also, clause 13 (a) and clause 13(b) regarding the compensation to be paid. Sir, since my time is up, you will not allow me to read out the entire paragraph, that is paragraph 13 (a) and 13(b). But I think the honourable Minister knows it and he has got a copy of it with him. Would he explain to me the manner in which the relief would be given to the people for the damage of the crops, for the damage of their houses ? Would he explain the basis of computation and who the people are who are entitled to it, those people who are underground or who have come

[Shri Chitta Basu]

overground or those who are not within Mizoram, but have gone out? Then, Sir, what is the guarantee that under the cover of border trade arms will not be imported from the other countries? what is the precaution taken in this regard? (*Time Bell rings.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next speaker, Mr. Satya Pal Malik.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If this border trade is accepted, why is it not being extended to the other States? For example, will West Bengal be allowed to have trade with Bangladesh ? Will Kashmir be allowed to trade with some other countries ? Why is this area alone given this kind of a facility of having border trade ? These are the points which need to be clarified.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :Yes Mr. Satya Pal Malik...

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा । ... (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDMOHUNTA (Haryana) : Sir, my name also there for asking for clarifications.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Sir, *your name is there. But I am* calling Mr, Satya Pal Malik now.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : (West Bengal) : My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Whichever names are there, I will certainly call even if we have to sit for a few minutes more.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA (West Bengal) : Sir you can take this up after lunch because we have got many speakers.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मैं खत्म कर देता हूं, उनके बाद आप खत्म कर दीजिए । मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट लूंगा । उसके बाद आप खत्म कर दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If all of you agree, we can do it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : (Maharashtra) : Many Members want to speak. You can now adjourn the *House then we can take this up after* lunch.

श्री सुशील चन्द्र मोहन्ता : नहीं, नहीं, लंच के बाद ही आ जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें तो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं और वह अभी तक तो उठाए ही नहीं गये हैं । ... (**व्यवधान**) द्वारा यह सारे प्रश्न उठने वाले हैं । इसके पीछे किसका हाथ था यह सवाल तो अभी उठाया ही नहीं गया है । ... (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA : Sir, *this is a very serious matter* and everybody wants to get a chance to speak. So, you can adjourn the House now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Because it is a serious matter, I am allowing everybody. But if the sense of the House is that it should be adjourned for lunch now, I have no objection.

श्री सुशील चन्द्र मोहन्ता : उपसभापति जी, आप इस बात को देखिए, डाक्यूमेंट पढ़िए । जहां रोज सदन में यह चर्चा उठती है कि पंजाब में टेरोरिस्ट को पाकिस्तान इमदाद दे रहा है, यह मिजोरम समस्या जो इतने सालों से चल रही है, क्या इस डाक्यूमेंट में किसी ने भी कहा कि इन मिजों को हथियार कहां से मिलते थे ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let Mr. Satya Pal Malik finish now.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA : After lunch, Sir, because we also want to hear him.

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There are Members who express the view that we can continue this and after we finish this, we can adjourn *for lunch.* So, we can start the matter. now. Yes Mr. Satya Pal Malik.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWA MY It is already 1-30 now.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक: श्रीमन् मैं जो समझौते की शर्तें और उनकी जो टैक्नीकेलिटीज हैं, उसमें नहीं आऊंगा क्योंकि अभी जो सवाल किये गये हैं और जो बहस का स्तर रहा है, उससे बुनियादी बात आई है।

मैं उसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसे मामलों में समझौते करने चाहिए कि नहीं करने चाहिएं? सिर्फ इसलिए कि कुछ समझौते हुए थे, उनमें कई दिक्कतें आईं—एक यह रुख पूरे मुल्क में बना लिया जाय कि वहां जो कोई ऐसी स्थितियां होंगी, विशेषकर स्थितियां, जो लोग एग्रीव्ड हैं या जिनको कोई दिक्कतें हों...उनकी साथ सिर्फ फौज की भाषा में बात होगी यह रुख अगर ले लिया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। मुझे अच्छा लगा जब अटल जी ने इस बात की स्वीकारोक्ति की कि जनता सरकार के दौरान में भी इनसे बात-चीत चल रही थी। सिर्फ तकनीकी मतभेद रह जाते हैं। कुछ शर्तें हैं। श्रीमन् मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारी पीढ़ी के लोग नहीं थे। हम आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद पैदा हुए लोग हैं। जितनी इतिहास की समझ मुझको है मैं उसके आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का रुख है तमाम चाहे पंजाब का मामला हो या मिजोरम का मामला हो इस शर्त को मद्देनजर रख करके इस देश के संविधान को मानें हिंसा को त्याग और देश के अन्दर रह कर अपनी बातों को रख कर हम बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं, सिर्फ और सिर्फ यह रुख हिन्दुस्तान को बचा सकता है। यह जो दृष्टि है कि नहीं हम फौज के जरिए ही इसे हल कर लेंगे और हम बात-चीत नहीं करेंगे और यह जो दृष्टि है कि समझौते में दिक्कत हो गई है, समझौतों में दिक्कतें तो आयेंगी क्योंकि हम कुछ सौ साल पहले तक नहीं थे मुल्क बनाया गांधी जी ने और उनकी पीढ़ी ने, एक बड़ा भारी मुल्क दिया, उसमें अलग-अलग किस्म के लोग हैं। अलग-अलग भाषाओं के लोग हैं, उनकी अलग-अलग एक्सपीरियन्सेज हैं और हमारी अपनी नाकामयाबी थी कि जो आज पूर्वोत्तर के इलाके हैं आजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद जिस तरह का काम यहां शुरू हुआ उस तरह का काम हम वहां नहीं कर पाए और कई कारणों से वहां अलगाव की भावना रही। साथ ही सीमा दूसरे मुल्कों से जुड़ने के कारण भी वहां दिक्कतें रही। इन सब को देखते हुए आपको यह दृष्टि अपनानी ही होगी, ये खतरे लेने ही होंगे कि समझौते में अगर दिक्कतें भी हों तो भी अपने लोगों को संविधान के तहत और देश की परिधि में देश के साथ रहने के लिए बात-चीत की जाए। मैं उस दृष्टि से इस समझौते का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं जो कि तकनीकी नहीं है, वह सवाल यह है कि जो अभी दिक्कतें आई हैं पूर्वोत्तर प्रांतों में वे सिर्फ इसलिए आई कि आजादी की लड़ाई का प्रभाव उन इलाकों में बहुत कम था; वहां विदेशी मिशनरियों का बड़ा जबरदस्त काम था। तो जो राष्ट्रीयता की भावना है और जो बहुत दूर तक नुकसान हो गया वह इस वजह से भी हुआ कि हमने आदिवासी संस्कृति या जो सांस्कृतिक और शिक्षा के नाम पर हमने अलगाव को कायम रहने दिया। हमारा सिर्फ इतना नाता हो गया कि न जाने नागालैंड और मिजोरम की फोक डांस-जो हैं वे 26 जनवरी को आ जायेंगे और हमारा काम चल जायेगा। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि असल काम इस समझौते के बाद का है। वहां के लोगों को हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में इंटीग्रेट करने का और उसके बारे में आपने क्या-क्या चीजें तय की हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इसमें एक क्लाज है इसके तहत मिजो का जो क्रिमीनल जस्टिस है, सिविल जस्टिस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन क्रिमिनल जस्टिस में उनके जो कायदे माने हैं और पार्लियामेंट का हमने कानून नहीं माना है इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा और जानना चाहूंगा कि इन लोगों को राष्ट्रीय जीवन में और नजदीक लाने के लिए केन्द्र ने और क्या-क्या चीजें सोची हैं?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : We should have a lunch-break first. There are so many speakers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right. Now we adjourn for lunch till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock. [**The Vice-Chairman, (Shri M.P. Kaushik)** in the Chair.]

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I believe that the Government should have taken the Parliament into confidence before signing the Accord. Nowadays, there has been a tendency on the part of the Government to bypass the Parliament. And the signing of the present Accord is no exception. I also believe that the full text of the Accord should have been made available to the Members of the Parliament so that a discussuon could have taken place taking all the points together. That has also not been done. I believe, the Opposition should have been consulted before the signing of the Accord. That also goes in default. Even then, Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, the Communist Party of India, seek to welcome the Accord. It goes without saying that there have been some ominous signs and developments after the signing of the Accord. That is the statement of Mr. Laldenga demanding greater Mizoram. Even then, we are not against the Accord because we believe that the signing of the agreement and the accord itself will help to isolate the extremists in the State of Mozoram and the movement that Mr. Laldenga stands for. We know who Mr. Laldenga is, from where he operated, and who were his masters and wherefrom he got the blessings because these points were raised by some hon. Members. These are not unknown to us. Even then we do believe that the signing of the Mizo Accord with all its limitations does not lead to a process of balkanisation of the country...

Nor does it seek to help the impelia list forces, as some of the political parties of our country have recently stated. Let us beg to differ with some of our friends on this issue. The accord seeks to bring to an end the insurgency and bring back to the political mainstream of the country some of the Mizo people. That is the main impact and that is why we beg to support it, or, at least, we are not against it or we support the accord in that way.

Secondly, Sir, in a country like ours with all its diversity of the minorities, religious, cultural and ethnic, their feelings have to be respected and by respecting their feelings the unity and integrity of the country is not to be jeopardised, rather that has to be strengthened in our opinion. Therefore, the signing of the accord does not lead to the weakening of national unity. There may be, of course, some forces out to wreck the accord. There may be some very dangerous signs about it. All that is definitely there. The respect to religious, ethnic and cultural minorities in a way strengthen national integrity and unity of the country; let that not be forgotten.

Mr. Chairperson, Sir, some of us are very sore about the special status. Let us not be sore with this question of special status because we know that special status was given to Nagaland That may not be to the liking of some of our friends. Special status was given to Kashmir. That also may not be to the liking of some of our friends. We cannot help it. The question of special status enjoys special position in the Indian situation because of the diversity. Because of the feelings of the people, because of the feelings of the minorities, because of the feelings of the ethnic groups. All that cannot be obliterated with the single stroke of slogan how ard why, or what is going to be its impact on this area or that area, in this part of the country Therefore, Sir, we welcome the accord in a sense. At the same time we draw the attention of the Government, particularly the Home Minister to some of the serious developments. Firstly, I will ask the Minister to inform us whether at the-

time of the signing of the accord, Mr. Laldenga was given to understand that the Government of India is totally against the slogan of greater Mizoram and whether an assurance was sought from him that Mr. Laldenga, after the signing of the agreement, will operate right within the orbit of the accord ? Infact, even before the link of the accord had dried up, he had raised a slogan or issued a statement against the accord itself. Therefore, the question comes whether the Government has taken enough precaution to see that Mr. Laldenga abides by it ? Was an assurance sought from him and was that assurance given by him ? Or whether in the absence of any such assurance such an accord was signed ?

Thirdly, Sir, we would like to be convinced by our hon. Home Minister that the arms in the hands of the Mizo rebels will not trickle down to the people who are fighting the Left-Front Government in Tripura. What is the guarantee that these arms are not going there. The Minister must give us the guarantee that these arms are not going to arm the terrorists in Kashmir. Therefore, Sir, some sort of an assurance we want because we want to know what pre-conditions were laid for them. It is not only a question of pre-conditions being imposed on them, it is also a question of preconditions being imposed by the Government. We want to know that also. Sir, we want our Minister to particularly tell us whether Mr. Laldenga had assured that he and his men, all of them, would surrender, whether all the Mizo armed people, who are working underground, will come above ground, and they will surrender. And whether all the arms will be be given to the Government; whether his army is going to be disbanded whether his so-called Generals and sub-Generals are going to surrender. This is all we want to know because this is very much linked with the accord; the whole thing is integrated and therefore, we would like to know whether these pre-conditions and assurances were sought of him and he had given these assurances or not, because all this involves the question of the security of the country. Even with all these limitations, we support the accord because it is an act to respect the feelings of the religious, ethnic and cultural minority of the country. Without respecting the feelings of the minority, the unity of the country cannot be preserved with a sword in your hand or speeches from the mouths of some of our best Parliamentarians in the House.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA : I have to put only three questions. Does para 8 of the statement made by the hon. Minister represent the latest position in regard to the commitment for a greater Mizoram ? Because when the Prime Minister went to Aizawl, there was a conference of Chief Ministers of various States and all the Chief Ministers had opposed this proposal of greater Mizoram and the Prime Minister—I heard on the television—had made a categorical statement in his press conference that he had agreed with the Chief Ministers. Therefore, has the question of greater Mizoram been given a go-by ?

My second question is, under the terms of the agreement, foreign trade has been allowed to Mizoram. Mizoram is going to attain Statehood. Is foreign trade by a State within the Union, permissible within the four corners of the Constitution of India.

My third question is with regard to paragraph 5 (a), last three lines. The hon. Minister says that the modalities of bringing out all underground personnel and deposit of arms, ammunitions and equipment have been worked out. May we know what these modalities are Mr. Laldenga is going to be the Chief Minister of Mizoram from 3rd or 4th of August, 1986. Is Mr.

[Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra]

Lal denga going to decide whether all the personnel underground have come out with their arms, because according to newspaper reports, a practical difficulty in implementation of the accord may be the surrender of arms by everyone who is underground in as much as for the last twenty years many of them have aquired a style different from normal existence what steps has the Government of India taken to prevent illegal entry or influx into Indian territory either from Burma or from Chittagong hilly tracks in Bangladesh.

These are my questions which I want to put to the hon. Minister.

श्री सुशील चन्द्र मोहन्ता : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने यह गृह मंत्री जी का बयान पूरा पढ़ा । सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि जहां उनको स्पष्ट होना चाहिए था, सारी बातें साफ तौर पर इस हाउस के सामने रखी जानी चाहिए थीं उसको कुछ हद तक ट्विस्ट करने की कोशिश की गई है, छिपाने की कोशिश की गई है । मसलन, जो समझौता हुआ है लालडेंगा से, उसकी सब से मजबूत कड़ी यह है कि वह मिजोरम का मुख्य मंत्री बनेगा, उसके बगैर कोई समझौता होने वाला नहीं था । लालडेंगा को मुख्य मंत्री पद की स्वीकृति किसने दी ? क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास यह अधिकार है कि किसी शख्स को अपने मन से किसी जगह का मुख्य मंत्री बना दे ? किसी जमाने में अंग्रेजी सरकार तो करती थी किसी स्टेट में किसी को कहां का राजा बना देती थी, लेकिन यह अख्तियार आप लोगों को कब से हासिल हुआ है कि आप जिसको चाहें मुख्य मंत्री बना दें ? मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह खाली हिंदुस्तान की सरकार का कंसर्न है । वहां मल्टी पार्टी सिस्टम है, अलहदा-अलहदा किस की विचारधाराएं चलती हैं, आपकी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी वहां एक्जिस्ट करती है । सबकी ओर से आप किस आधार पर यह फैसला कर सकते हैं कि वह मुख्य मंत्री होगा । क्या यह बात अच्छी नहीं होती कि वह लोग खुद तय करते कि मुख्य मंत्री कौन होगा ? उसका उपाय यह है कि जो सरकार वहां एक्जिस्ट करती है, केन्द्र शासन के नीचे लाकर वहां चुनाव करा दिए जाते, जो पार्टी जीतती उसी का मुख्य मंत्री होता लेकिन आपने एक कदम आगे जाकर कहा है कि वह मुख्य होगा, और कांग्रेस का नुमाइंदा उप-मुख्य मंत्री होगा, इसका मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा ।

दूसरी बात पंजाब के बारे में रोज खबरें आती हैं, सरकार के बयान आते हैं कि विदेशी ताकतें, खासकर पाकिस्तान का हाथ इन सब दंगा-फसादों में है ; और टेरोरिस्ट के पीछे है, आपने इसके अन्दर यह नहीं बताया कि मिजोरम में जो उपद्रव हो रहा है, वहां पर जो हथियार एकत्रित हो रहे हैं, उन लोगों को जो मिलट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, इसका सोर्स क्या है ? कौन देश इसके साथ इन्वाल्व है? अगर कोई देश इन्वाल्व है तो क्या उसको आपने कोई प्रोटेस्ट नोट दिया है कि आप हमारे साथ इल्लीगल कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि इस एग्रीमेंट में यह लिखा है कि जो भी कार्यवाही मिजोरम में होती है, उनके ऊपर हमारा कोई कानून लागू नहीं होता । पैराग्राफ 6 (11) में आपने लिखा है—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution no Act of Parliament in respect of—

(i) religious or social practices of the Mizos ;

(ii) Mizo Customary Law or procedure ;

(iii) administration of Civil and Criminal Justice involving decisions according to Mizo Customary Law ;"

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप उनके कस्टमरी लो रिगरडिव क्रिमिनल एक्ट को कैसे मान्यता देंगे ? उनके हिसाब से तो जो भी इल्लीगल कार्यवाही हो रही है, जो अंडरग्राउंड रिबेल्स काम कर रहे हैं, वह सब जायज हो सकती है मुझे इस बात की इसलिए ज्यादा चिन्ता है कि लालडेंगा ने बयान दिया है कि तमाम लोगों को एमनेस्टी दी जाएगी, कोई मुकदमा किसी के खिलाफ दर्ज नहीं किया जाएगा ।

वैसे वायलेंट एक्टिविटीज में इंडल्ज करते रहे हैं उनको माफ कर दिया जाएगा ।

आपको क्या अधिकार है कंस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर कानून का प्रोविजन होते हुए आप उसका उल्लंघन करें ? आप के पास कौन सी ऐसी ताकत है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि मिजोरम में जो इस समय एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन काम कर रहा है उस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हिसाब से जो भी भूगत गतिविधियां हैं उनका कितना ब्यौरा आपके पास है ? वह ब्यौरा आपने लाल डेंगा को दिया है या नहीं ? ये जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं इनमें जो आदमी कंसर्न्ड हैं उन आदमियों को कानून के हवाले किया जायेगा क्या, ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन रखा है ? पिछली दफा जब यू पी और मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं के बहुत बड़े दल दुबारा दिन रात इनोसेंट आदमियों के कतल होते थे, लूटपाट और डकैतियां होती थी आप लोगों ने ऐसा काम किया कि उनके साथ बात चीत करके उनको कानून के हवाले किया । इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं था कि उनको माफ कर दिया गया । उनको बकायदा जेलों में रखा गया । उनसे कहा गया कि अमन का रास्ता अच्छा है आप इस पर चलें । लूटपाट, डकैती ठीक नहीं है । क्या आपने मिजोरम के साथ भी यह किया ? या जो दो देशों के बीच में होता है कि जो हो गया सो हो गया । जो हो गया उस सब के ऊपर पानी फेर दो वही होगा । अब नये तरीके से शुरू होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पुराने काम होंगे उनका क्या होगा ? उनका आधार क्या होगा ? क्या हमारे इंडीपेंडेंट कन्टरी को, इंडीपेंडेंट स्टेटस को तसलीम किया जायेगा या मिजोरम के सैटलमेंट को भी तोड़ दिया जायेगा ? हमारे देश में गलत किस्म की कार्यवाही होती है चाहे पंजाब का हो, गुजरात का हो या मिजोरम का हो और या नागालैण्ड का हो । यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि एक समय एक एकार्ड हो गया और उसमें दस्तखत करने के लिए आप कह दें कि जो हो गया सो हो गया । सब लीगलाइज्ड हो गया, सब को माफ कर दिया । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिजोरम के लालडेंगा के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है क्या यही फ्रेम वर्क औरों के साथ भी करेंगे, औरों के साथ भी क्या यही आधार होगा या उसका नया आधार बनाया जायेगा? क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि जो पंजाब में एकार्ड हुआ उससे फालतू असम का एकार्ड हुआ और जो असम का एकार्ड हुआ उससे फालतू मिजोरम का एकार्ड हुआ । हर एकार्ड ने अपनी सोवरेनिटी दी है । हर एकार्ड में उसकी मान्यता ज्यादा कर दी गई है ।

मुझे खेद है और मुझे डर है कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो होने जा रहा है उसी हिसाब से चलते हुए मिजोरम में भी ऐसा होगा । मुझे अफसोस है कि सरदार पटेल ने इस देश को इतनी मुश्किल से एक किया था और आप फिर इसको आपसी अलाहिदा-अलाहिदा करने के डायरेक्शन की ओर जा रहे हैं । मैं आपसे इसके लिए स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं ।

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would. just. like to mention that I had the good fortune of knowing Mizoram from 1962 to 1973. The 1962 Mizoram was at peace and was a part of Assam State. Later on when I was Army Commander from 1969 to 1973, the trouble had broken out in 1966 and we had been able to bring it under control and later stages we had even been able to get an elected party looking after mizoram.

I think most of us possibly are not aware that during the British times Mizoram did not really form a part of India, or it was governed by the Governor of Assam with a special provision. Therefore, the aim was to bring Mizoram back into the national mainstream and I feel to that extent the accord necessary to be executed. They have their own culture which has been going on for quite some time, they are still tribals and it is necessary for them to have certain special provisions. And to that extent I really do agree that it is a good thing that there is an accord.

As far as the terms and conditions of the accord which are given here—are concerned, there seem to be a lot of loose ends. Whether they actually exist or whether they are as given in the little note issued to us, I do not know. The first thing is that there is no mentiion of the time-frame by which all the personnel of the Mizo National Army— MNA as they were known, are going to

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora]

lay down their arms. Because, without that time-frame and with Laldenga himself as the Chief Minister— and he will be under a lot of influence by his old colleagues and members—we are not sure whether he will be able to bring about proper disarming of the perssonnel of the Mizo National Army.

The next point that arises from that is, after Laldenga becomes the Chief Minister, are we going to continue to have the Military forces that we already have in that State itself. Are we going to continue to have the Assam Rifles, which is a para-military force, a part of which always existed there? I want to know whether those forces will continue or not. Because if they do not, at least till such time that conditions have settled down and civil administration has become sufficiently reliable, I am not certain whether the minorities that are there in Mizoram will feel secure. So, that is another aspect which is very important from the point of view of the minorities as well as the good intentions of the Mizo National Army personnel.

The third thing is, I do know that there has been a trans border trade all this time between the Mizos in Mizoram with Burma on one side and, to a very limited extent, with Bangladesh on the other. It is actually more with Burma, and there are a lot of Mizo who are living across the border also. Their trade is normally limited to foodstuffs and also a certain amount of CGI sheets which the border people got across the border in order to build their houses. But there is no doubt that once you give it official sanction of this nature, then it can lead to much greater border trade without proper control and then this stuff can easily be smuggled into the rest of Assam and things like that. They can do it and, therefore, it will need watching very very carefully indeed.

The last point I want to mention about this accord is the question of resettlement, rehabilitation. Why I want to mention it is because during the time when I was an Army Commander, we had at one time given a chance to these people from underground to come overground and we had also given them certain amounts of money for rehabilitation purposes. But we found that the civil administration at that time, which was run by the Mizos themselves, kept no check on these people who came, collected the money and then disappeared and were back again with the Mizo National Army. Now this is another thing which will require very careful watching beacause it will be necessary that they must know, the administration must know in which village they are going to live, and they must report to the police periodically that they are there. Otherwise you may find that under some pretext or other because whatever this accord is, you can not tie up all the loose ends and they may feel that the Government has not accepted or not carried out or not implemented certain clauses to their satisfaction—after collecting the money, they may disappear. And, as far as arms are concerned, it is highly unlikely that you will get all the arms surrendered by the Mizos.

3 P.M.

It is highly unlikely. They are bound to go to their friends, the TNV. They are bound to go to various other groups in Burma because as you will realise in northern Burma there is no government at all, and the various tribes are their own masters largely. So, these are some of the aspects which require very close watch, and it is necessary that when this accord is implemented, various activities that exist there are looked into.

Thank you very much.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir this accord is a remarkable tribut to the resilience of India's politica system.

The north-east hill regions were not part of India's main-stream at the time of the independence as other parts of India were. Their cultural, political, social and economic conditions were different. Their sensibilities were different. They suffered from genuine fears and complexes of domination from the more advanced people in the plains. India sought to bludge on these areas into the national mainstream under the weight of militant nationalism which was generated by Indias independence.

Sir, that was a political mistake. India sought to rectify this mistake in the case of Nagaland by amending the Constitution in 1963 and incorporating Article 371A into the Constitution. It provided :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,——

(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of——

(i) religious or social practices of the Nagas,

(ii) Naga customary law and procedure,

(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,

(iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources,

shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;"

This Constitution was so amended with the blind and fond hope that this guarantee which was being given to the people of Nagaland would bring an end to the insurgency in Nagaland.

A remarkable achievement of this accord, Sir is that this right is today being guaranteed to the people of Mizoram but on condition that there shall be an end and relinquishment of the insurgency in the State of Mizoram. In that case there was only a blind and fond hope, and the insurgency did not end. Here, end of the insurgency has been made a condition in order to confer identical constitutional rights on the people of Mizoram.

Sir, the hon. leader of the BJP made a statement that under this accord more powers were being given to the State of Mizoram than have been given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is an amazing statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what Mr. Laldenga claimed.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA : I am not concerned with what Mr. Laldenga claims. I am concerned with what the leader thinks. This shows, I respectfully submit, the colossal ignorance of Article 370 of the Constitution as compared to the provisions of the accord. Under Article 370 of the Constitution Parliament is precluded from making any law with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless it is permissible under the Instrument of Accession. "Is there any such provision", I will ask myself, "in this accord?" All the powers of Parliament have been totally preserved and will be carried on.

Even with regard to this limited guarantee which is being conferred on the people of Mizoram and which is rightly being guaranteed, there is a further provision that all the existing laws made by the Parliament will continue to apply.

The second statement which has been made by the hon. leader is that the status of Statehood is being conferred on Mizoram. I would like to ask myself is it a political or constitutional crime to confer the status of Statehood to a Union Territory, and particularly to Mizoram which is already having half-way status of an independent State within the Union Territory of India; and this Statement is coming from a leader of a party which is clamouring every day for

[Shri Madan Bhatia]

the grant of Statehood for the Union Territory of Delhi.

The third statement which has been made is that Mr. Laldenga is going to be made a Chief Minister. I respectfully submit that this is not something in the Accord which relates to the provisions of the Constitution; this is an understanding between the Congress Party in Mizoram and another political entity represented by Mr. Laldenga. It is not BJP which is in power in Mizoram which is going to be denied that power in that State. It is a matter between the Congress (I) and Mr. Laldenga.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : An election is the right of the people and it is being denied.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA : This is a remarkable submission. Which is the provision in the Accord which says there shall be no elections, the provisions of the Constitution will not apply, there will be no election to the State assembly? This is all political rhetoric, I submit, Sir.

Then, one more statement which was made was that the timing of this Accord is an unfortunate timing. The Statement was made in the context of the events and the troubles which we are witnessing in the State of Punjab. I respectfully submit this is the most unfortunate statement. It is not only suggestive, but is also a provocative statement. It is a statement which can give many ideas and thoughts to the people which ought not to be given by any Member of this House of Parliament. I respectfully submit a statement coming from a responsible leader of a party—which I must say is not a very responsible party - is a statement which I cannot but express strong dissent to.

Then a strong objection has been taken to the provision with regard to the border trade. Very conveniently this provision was not read out. There are three built-in restrictions and controls contained in this Clause. The first restriction is that this trade shall be limited only to the agricultural produce of the area; the second condition is that this trade would be carried on only in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Central Government and the third condition is that this trade would be carried on only in accordance wih the international arrangement which may be entered into by the Central Governmment. Is this a provision which gives carte-blanche to thepeople of Mizoram to flout the trading laws of this country? If we take exception to this particular clause, we ignore the reality on the ground with regard to the border trade to which the attention has been drawn by the hon. Member, Shri Aurora. I, therefore, respectfully submit that this is one deed of settlement which may be belated but has to be welcomed and it must be welcomed by the people in this country as a whole.

Now, I would like to seek only one clarification from the hon. Minister that in case the arms are laid down and the insurgents come up and give up the insurgency then what are the next steps and the time schedule with regard to those steps such as the amendment of the Constitution, elections in the State of Mizoram and so on;

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, permit me to express my gratitude to the hon. Members who in the name of certain clarifications have given the shape of a full debate to this very important issue which is of a national dimension. I would like to thank those who have supported the Accord in the first instance; and also those who sought to oppose this Accord for thier own political purposes. Even while opposing it they are also convinced...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : What do you mean by political purposes?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Getting some publicity out of it.

I am doing my Constitutional duty by explaining all these points raised by certain hon. Members. If the hon. Members had taken the trouble of reading the Accord and my statement a little carefully, all their apprehensions and clarifications which they have raised on the floor of this House have already been answered and also by the last speaker, honourable Shri Bhatia. There is not an iota of doubt left in this statement on which we have not said what is to be said. Some hon. Members went to the extent of charging us that we are hiding certain things which are not in the Accord. They were trying to read certain things which are neither in the Accord nor in my statement.

Sir, let me also pose certain questions to these hon. Members. Why don't we realise and recollect the atmosphere in Punjab when the Accord was signed? Are we now in a position really to go back to those conditions what were prevalent before the Accord was signed in Punjab? Was there not a general feeling and concern in the country about what was happening in Punjab or for that matter if you take Assam? If that Accord was not signed was it not Shri Vajpayee's party or Shri Gurupadaswamy's party or for that matter my great hon. comrades in the other House and here asking the Government day in and day out to do something in the matter and bring peace to these two highly important border States of the country. Then, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has taken up the courage which I should say is unique. Shri Vajpayeeji mentioned a little while ago that they also tried their hand on reaching some Accord with Mr. Laldenga when they were in power. Who stopped them? May I know what were the important decisions which affected the national life taken by the then Janata Government? Not a single decision worth the name could be cited by Shri Vajpayeeji who happened to be a Minister of Foreign Affairs also. Even in the foreign affairs we could not make a mark. We could only sell certain special dietary and other prescriptions of the then hon. Prime Minister to the people all over the world to be laughed at.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Is it relevant?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am just trying to recall the capabilities of those great old days according to Shri Vajpayeeji. If we don't face the problem, what will happen? The problem will over take us. That is what is happening in some parts of the country. For example, Punjab we are faced with a serious problem. But are we not coming up to the expectations of the people? Yes. In these conditions there are lot of sacrifices by the people and sacrifices by those who are charged for maintaining law and order in the given situations. This is a pretty old thing as mentioned by General Aurora who had the first hand knowledge of controlling the area, of seeing the people from a very close quarter and of working with them. These are the situations which could be visualised only by those who are in the thick of these things. Yes, hon. Members, they are very responsible leaders of this country, they must give their matured opinion. Their decision and judgment has come before us. Hon'ble Members are very soar as to why this Accord was not brought to the Parliament, discussed here and then signed. I am afraid, I have checked up, in the past, this had never been the practice. In Punjab Accord, the Opposition Leaders were taken into confidence after the whole thing was finalised. The broad parameters were discussed with them and then it was, of course, brought before the Parliament. Similarly, in Assam, I was reminded by the hon. Member here. Sir, the Parliament was not in Session on that day when the Accord was signed, i.e./the 30th. Uufortunately, that day, I could not contact most of the political parties who are

[Shri Buta Singh]

represented in the Parliament. Most of the Opposition Parties here were busy. Their leaders were busy. Only their office-bearers in the office were available. I thought perhaps, it will not be possible for them to reflect their national view. Only the Leaders or their Presidents or the Leaders in the House could do this. I did contact them but I could not come to that conclusion that I should call a meeting of those who are present in the office. Then I would have been charged that only the clerks and their office Secretaries have been consulted and that would have been another charge on me. Therefore, Sir, Mr. Laldenga, as the Hon'ble Members know had been heading this militant element in Mizoram for quite some time, he must have made statements before this Accord was signed and after the Accord was signed and when he was given the reception in Aizawl, he made statements. Next day, we checked up everything. He issued clarifications on some points. He raised certain issues and he issued a clarification. That shows he is, by and large, willing to go by what has been signed through this Accord. Now, Sir, before I take up the particular issues and the clarifications which the hon. Members have sought to ask, I would like to make one general observation that this Accord or for that matter, any other Accord, it is always a two way ladder. It has to be implemented in toto. If one party fails, naturally, they cannot expect the other to come forward. In this Accord, also the same situation is there. There are pre-conditions and very material conditions. Unless and until those conditions are fulfilled, naturally the second step cannot be taken and will not be taken. So, therefore, let there be no doubt in the mind of anybody, either inside the House or outside that unless those conditions are fulfilled in toto, in letter and spirit, the second step will not be initiated. All that I can say at this stage is this. Now, Sir, hon. Members raised many questions. I would like to answer few more important common issues which have been raised by the hon. Members Shri Sukomal Sen, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji, Shri Das Gupta and Shri S.P. Mitra. They wanted to know what is this greater Mizoram? Now, this greater Mizoram was something which Mr. Laldenga and his party had been propagating all through and when this came to the negotiation stage, we made it very clear that look, whatever has been defined as per the Constitution today, the boundaries of Mizoram under 1971 Act will remain and we have also given the constitutional provisions under which the boundaries of the States are changed, altered, added or substracted. It is provided in the Constitution of India but our stand was very clear that we will not, unless of course all the States in the whole North Eastern region agree in that sector and Sir for that purpose also when the Prime Minister was in Aizawl there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers ... who made it very clear and categorically stated : nothing doing, this boundary will not be altered. And that is the stand of the Government of India. And I do not see, beyond what has been mentioned in the accord, that there is anything called "Greater Mizoram". Whatever is there is there.

Sir, regarding border trade, my distinguished colleague, Shri Madan Bhatia, just now mentioned, and may I also reiterate that this is what is meant by 'border trade'. Gen. Arora perhaps knows for himself as to what is meant by 'border trade' in these States. In these very difficult terrains, even daily requirements, daily consumption needs like vegetables, small grocery things, cottage industry things, which are required for day-to-day needs, are traded. The terrain is difficult; accessibility is impossible; communication is very very scanty. People go from Bangladesh, from Burma, from these borders and they exchange these things. What we have done in this accord is that we have given them a formal

shape. The Central Government will prepare the scheme and with the scheme prepared by the Central Government, with the permission of the Central Government, these border States will do it. It is not only Mizoram; it applies to Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, all the States on the border which have such like things. It is part of their daily routine. But even this has been brought under the overall scheme of the Government of India. It will be bound by the Commerce Ministry's guidelines or rules which are laid down. Therefore, there is nothing special in that border trade or international trade which we have conceded to Mizoram under this accord.

Now, Sir, another question was raised by Shri Sukomal Sen, Gen. Arora, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Gopalsamy and other friends; how are we sure that they will bring all the arms and all the men? Sir, we have our own information and I do not think anybody is more competent than Gen. Arora himself who knows how the military keeps track of the information across the border, especially of the elements which are hostile. They know every detail as to how many people move from one end to the other and they know even details of the arms. We have our own details. We have details from various sources. Therefore, we check up with our own list. So far as the personnel are concerned, there is hardly any discrepancy and the list given by Mr. Laldenga and our information almost synchronise. About arms....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : Do you have a list of all the arms which are in the possession of the rebels?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: So efficient your department has become?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, comrade, yes. It is a fact.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : It is news to us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is a fact. If it is news to you it is a fact. We have the details of personnel. I was saying that on the number of people, there is hardly any discrepancy. About the arms, the list is being submitted. They are giving the list of every instalment.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : You may have a list, but..

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We have a list.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That I know.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: But as the General was saying, there is always a possibility. When the Nagas surrendered, the list with the Government was different, the list given to them was different, and the actual arms laid down on the ground were different. So there is a possibility. But we are trying to make it sure, we have made it very sure. As a matter of fact, let me also share one piece of information that Mr. Lal Denga was proposing to leave for London to pack up and bring his family and things like that. But he told me that he is giving up that idea and he wants to make sure that under his supervision, all those persons whose list have been given to us and all the equipment and arms which his people have collected, whose list has been given to us, are brought on the ground and laid before the competent authorities. Sir, one hon. Member wanted me to say, surrender means what? Whatever is laid on the ground before a competent authority will be taken over by the Government. And there will be no let-up; they will not be given back, they will be in the safe custody of the Government.

As regards amensty, it has been very clearly mentioned that those who will be coming overground will be pardoned and cases which are pending before courts or cases of those who are in prison will be gone into on merits and expeditious decisions will be taken...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: They will not be pardoned.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, not to start with. Everybody's case will be reviewed . That is the broad understanding...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Reviewed by whom?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: By the Government of Mizoram.Then, Shr Kadharsha and Shri Chitta Basu mentioned about MNF, its links with PLA, TNV, MNA, etc. MNA is an armed wing of MNF. Therefore MNA has been covered by MNF...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Has MNA agreed with the Accord?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, yes. I say it is a part of MNF. It is a military wing of MNF. It is MNA which is going to surrender. Therefore, there is no question that we are leaving out any element or wing of MNF. The entire MNF is going to come to an understanding under the leadership of Shri Lal Denga. This is what he says and they have also given in writing that they will have no links either with TNV, SNC or whatever the organisation which are at the moment posing problems for other States of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal. This is for the first time that such an organisation which was spreading its activities all across the border has given in writing that it will have nothing to do with the others. On the contrary, they have also said, that they will contribute, they will cooperate, in other parts also, wherever it is felt that these people can help in establishing peace. Hon. Vajpayee wanted to know what will happen to Chakmas. It is really a problem and there is a very definite clause also in the Agreement about Chakmas Lakhers and the third tribe. One impression I want to dispel. Shri Vajpayee has spoken giving the impression that we are out to please one particular community. We do not look at people through the glasses of community or caste. We look upon the people as Indians, whether they are Christians, Muslims, tribals, Non-tribals. Every citizen is an Indian. It will be for Shri Vajpayee to look at people with tainted glasses. We as Congressmen stand for the unity of the people, not for...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You go on dividing the country. Don't talk of unity.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We know what unity is. This is what Mahatma Gandhi taught us, this is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru taught us; this is what Maulana Azad taught us; this is what Sardar Patel taught us. And we will continue on that path. We will not be cowed down by the threats of the BJP or the SSP...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not give any threat. What is the honourable Minister talking about?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The people of the country know what I am talking about...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They surrendered to the threats of Mizo rebels.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Do you know what you mean when you passed such remarks?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like the honourable Minister to take back his remark. What threat have I given or has the BJP given?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We have not come to an understanding with Shri Lal Denga because he is a Christian....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, that is not what I said...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You did say that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to put the record straight. What I said was that Mizo National Front in their original constitution wanted establishment of a Christian State in Mizoram. Now they have amended it. In view of that I wanted assurances for Chakmas. I never made any difference between Indians and Indians on the basis of religion or caste.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उप सभापति जी, यह देशभक्ति का पूरा ठेका न लें ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, you will appreciate that given the opportunity, Shri Vajpayee has tried to rectify what he has said earlier. But the thing is that what I was saying was that we do not look at the different sections of the society like that. Whether they belong to one community or the other community, every Indian, in our eyes, is as patriotic or nationalistic as anybody can be. Therefore, Sir, Shri Lal Denga, representing...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. KAUSHIK): He wanted a clarification about the Chakmas. You give that clarification.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: That is what I was saying. We have not only got the assurance, but also Sir, in the accord itself, there is a particular clause and a very definite clause that full protection will be given to the minorities about whom Vajpayeeji and myself, both of us, are concerned. He wanted an assurance whether those District Councils will be kept. It has also been agreed. Yes, Mr. Lal Denga wanted that those District Councils should be abolished. We said "No. We will strengthen those Councils to safeguard the interests of those minority tribes which are in Mizoram." That is my answer to Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Still I do not know what threats have been issued by the BJP. The mighty Home Minister of India...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : He has clarified it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:...has said something on the floor of the Rajya Sabha and therefore, I am entitled to know what threats have been issued from my side.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, when I mentioned that, I meant that by euologizing one section of the soceity they are trying to create apprehensions in the minds of the other sections of the society . That was all that I wanted to convey.

Now, Sir, about Laldenga's citizenship...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I think he is making another allegation.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: About Shri Laldenga's citizenship, they wanted to know whether Mr. Laldenga is an Indian citizen. My answer is: Yes, he is an Indian citizen and he holds an Indian passport.

Then of about the special status, Mizoram, I think Bhatiaji has deals wiht this point earlier and I do not have to dwell upon it once again. There is no special status given to Mizoram. Rather when we compare it with the other parts like Nagaland, the status under which the present arrangement is worked out is much more under the Constitution of India and there is no special status given to Mizoram.

Then about the inner line permits, Yes, this was the arrangement, a very old arrangement, under which three States are covered, that is, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This is the inner line permit and we wish that the Governments of these States should come forward and we will welcome and we will welcome if they want

[SHRI BUTA SINGH]

to enjoy really the facilities which the Government of the other States give to the tourists and the other people visiting those areas. We have no objection. But it should come from the Government of those States and the Assemblies there. Then, Sir, this is not the only thing. There is the right to purchase properties in that particular region. Perhaps that was kept to safeguard the interests of the tribals so that they are not exploited. To that extent, yes, we also thought that the tribals of these three States along with the other States like Tripura Manipur and Meghalaya, etc., would be pretected. Meghalaya was asking for this and we did not agree. On the contrary we are also for opening up of more and more exchange of people from one part to the other part, for assimilation for unification and for understanding. We would welcome it and we will encourage the young students, the youths, from the north-eastern region to come and see the rest of the country and the youths of the rest of the country, from the other parts of the country should go and see the life and conditions in the north-eastern regions. It is a wonderful part, is a wonderful region, having a rich cultural heritage and they are more advanced than us in many ways and not less advanced as Mr. Bhatia said. There the people are highly advanced.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: I did not say that they are less advanced. I said that they are economically different from us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We would like the youth from the other parts of the country also to go there and then understand those people and see for themselves the level of their culture and their heritage, so that they can learn from them and the rest of India can learn from them. These were some points which the hon. Members raised. About the demand for statehood for Arunachal Pradesh and other parts, there have been representations and the Government of India is seized of the matter. As and when the opportunity comes, a decision will be taken on these matters. About the time-frame, there are two pre-conditions. One is that they will bring their men, equipment and arms. I think this was to be completed by 27th. They have already started it at one or two places. One is at Parwa and the other is Maratera. They were to emerge from their hide-outs and they have to come to Aizawl. The terrain is difficult. There were special arrangements made so that they can come to Aizawl. Everything will be completed by the 1st week of August. It is not true that Shri Lal denga will be sworn in as the Chief Minister on the 4th. As soon as these two pre-conditions at fulfilled according to our satisfaction and according to the letter and spirit of the Accord, the next step will be taken only then.

About bringing in Congress (I), the party-in-power in Mizoram was in touch with Mr. Laldenga. When these negotiations were going on, they were also having their negotaitions. Shri Laldenga had no objection. He wanted the ruling party to be there. It is with their involvement, cooperation and consent. I don't think there is anything wrong in it. We have not done anything unconstitutional. If the two parties come to some understanding they will share power. On the contrary, Mr. Laldenga must be commanded that he has agreed to it in the interest of greater national understanding in the interest of the unification of the country and in the interest of establishing peace and tranquility. That is a great thing. How can we stop him if the local parties come to a conclusion? As soon as these two conditions are met, then there will be constitutional amendment in the House which will give statehood to Mizoram. Then there will be the question of raising the number of seats in the Assembly. That will be legalised and then there will be elections which will be open for all parties. Shri Vajpayee's party can also try their hand there in Mizo-

ram. If they come in majority, we will have no objection. Let Shri Vajpayee Ji also have a first - hand knowledge of Shri Lalgenda. We We are valwing the implementation of the Accord with keenest interest and with all attention. We will see that this Accord is implemented in toto. As regards other accords, whether it is Punjab Accord or Assam Accord, I will be willing to have a discussion if the hon. Members so desire. We are open to this House and the other House. We are open to the guidance by this House. I thank the hon. Members who have participated. After the clarification, I hope Shri Vajpayee Ji will also join me in welcoming the Accord in the best interest of the country and for the strength and unity of the people and the country and also for the integrity of the country. I hope BJP will not lag behind in complimenting the Government and especially the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having signed this Accord.

Collision between 28 up Gorakhpur-Hatia Express and BPTG goods train at Gomoh Station of Eastern Railway on 21st July, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I deeply regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate collision between 28 up Gorakhpur-Hatia Maurya Express and a goods train at Gomoh Junction of Eastern Railway at 5.23 hours today. As a result of this collision as per the information received so far, 9 passengers lost their lives and 19 sustained injuries. 16 of the injured . have been taken to railway hospital at Dhanbad and the three others were permitted to resume their journey after medical attention. *Prima facie* the collision is reported to have occurred due to the driver of the goods train having overshot stop signals. The Driver has been immediately placed under suspension.

Medical relief van was immediately made available and the railway doctors at Gomoh rushed to the site and attended to the injured. In addition, a medical team from Dhanbad also rushed to the site by road.

Divisional officers from Dhanbad and General Manager, Eastern Railway, accompanied by Senior officers and Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, have rushed to the site from Calcutta.

Ex-gratia payments to the next of the kin of the dead and those injured are being arranged. Necessary arrangements are being made to clear the stranded passengers of 28 Up Express.

This accident will be enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle. On receipt of the enquiry report action would be taken against those held responsible for causing this collision.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन, हिन्दी में स्टेटमेंट नहीं है । जब भी स्टेटमेंट मांगते हैं तो प्रायः हिन्दी में नहीं होती जब कि मैं बराबर कहता रहता हूं । हिन्दी की यह उपेक्षा इस सदन में नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री माधवराव सिंधिया : इसके लिये मैं क्षमाप्रार्थी हूं अभी अभी जानकारी मिली है, अभी तैयार करके लाया हूं । इसके लिए मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूं । आगे से ऐसा नहीं होगा ।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we appreciate Mr. Scindia who understands our feelings.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपने अफसरों का मन बिगाड़ दिया है । वे अंग्रेजी में ही